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Wellesley News

Vol. LXIV, No. 5

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

Thursday, October 15, 1970

Senate Completes Budgeting, Cuts Bus Schedule

By BETSY BOWMAN '71

Senate completed its budgeting of \$65,000 from student activities fees Monday night, establishing a new schedule for Senate-sponsored buses to and from Harvard Square and allocating an additional \$1,000 to yearbook. The body also discussed the philosophy behind the student activities fees, acted on new pet legislation, and considered new parietals legislation for freshmen which will be introduced next week.

The major portion of the meeting's discussion centered around possible alternatives to the present schedule of Senate buses (see *News*, Oct. 8, 1970). \$2,000 was allotted for subsidy of these buses, but the body felt using the entire allotment might be inconsistent with this year's policy of cutting organization funds for off campus transportation. Sue Irving '71, CG President, noted at the outset of the discussion that she was "personally astounded to learn" that Senate has not paid for these buses in the past and must this year.

Behind the Fee System

At this point, Mr. Philip Phibbs, Executive Vice-President of the College, made a long and fervent explanation of the history behind the activities fee system and what the money from the fees is expected to cover. During the '68-'69 school year, Mr. Phibbs, Mrs. Melvin, and the late Mr. Schneider discussed possible alternatives to the SOFC budgeting process and supplemental College funding — alternatives which would provide enough funds for a full range of activities. They thought the establishment of an activities fee, which most schools do have, would provide a measure of self-government

to campus organizations and activities.

This idea was discussed with then CG President, Hilary Rodham '69 who thought it a good one. Even at this initial point, all were concerned with transportation and the '68-'69 CG leaders agreed that the availability of MIT buses for transportation was tempered by the fact that they run only to MIT.

Problems Unanticipated

At this point, Mr. Phibbs explained, students were asked "to dream." He wanted to see a "happy, healthy" atmosphere in which budgets were worked out with a margin for the future — budgets which would cover both activities and transportation. The administrators also sought and got agreement, in the spring of 1969, from the incoming CG officers for '67-'70 on the activities fee idea and set the fee to go into effect this academic year.

Mr. Phibbs stressed the fact that they knew this system would bring a new era to Wellesley and with this new era would come problems. Although not all problems were anticipated (such as funds for Schneider Center), he assumed that problems that arose could be worked out in a "responsible, sensible fashion." No one anticipated that requests would exceed the budget or problems such as who should properly fund activities such as Madrigals' tours. Nevertheless, the system was established in "good faith," according to Mr. Phibbs, in order to allow students to take the responsibility for managing their own activities. With regard to the problems like transportation, Mr. Phibbs noted that there may be a need to rework the "whole package" in order

to prevent the "haggling" characteristic of the Senate budgeting meetings.

On Buses

Senate decided to accept, for the moment, the assumption that any renegotiation on these matters would apply to next year only and Bonnie Stanton '73 noted the necessity of re-examining the whole system for next year.

The body then turned its attention to the matter of Senate buses and the realm of the possible. A comparison of the numbers of students riding certain buses, during the first three weeks of bus operation in 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970, and overall profit and loss figures for the same time periods in 1969 and 1970 was revealing. A bus carrying fewer than 25 stu-

dents costs \$25 and one carrying more than 25 students costs \$37.50 during a normal run. (The prices are gauged to the number of passengers in an agreement with the bus company.) The late night buses on Friday and Saturday cost \$45 each evening for both buses.

Buses Eliminated

Engaging in a little higher mathematics, Senate members determined which buses are consistently money-losers and noted the overall loss of \$320 for bus operation for the first three weeks of this year, as opposed to a profit of \$102 during this time period last year. Senate felt the obvious solution to the problem was the elimination of certain money-losing buses, the continuance of those which consistently make money and use of this profit to maintain some buses which approach breaking even and operate at important times.

A motion to eliminate the Wednesday 12:15 a.m. bus, the Saturday (in 4 p.m., out 5:15 p.m.) and Sunday (in 10 a.m., out 12:15 p.m.) turnaround buses, and the Saturday 12:15 p.m. "in" bus after first semester (and the football season) passed with one abstention and discussion turned to the amount of the Senate subsidy.

Amount of Subsidy

Mr. Anthony Oldcorn, Senate faculty advisor, noted that with the full \$2,000 subsidy all the late night weekend buses could continue to run for 17 weeks... "even without passengers." However, Senate preferred to believe there will be passengers, and debated a \$750 allotment versus a \$1,000 subsidy. Miss Harriet Creighton pointed out that it would be simpler to allocate \$1,000 now and redistribute any extra funds later, should this prove too large an allotment. Sue Siegfried '71, chairman of House President's Council, noted that the \$250 difference between the two proposed subsidies was an inflexible amount in terms of its worth to other groups. Senate was also aware of the \$320 loss the Senate bus operation incurred during the first three weeks of school. The \$1,000 subsidy allotment was subsequently passed.

Senate went on record as asking Mrs. G. Scott Gillespie to submit monthly reports on the number of passengers using the buses and overall profit and loss figures. It hopes in this way to gauge the adequacy of its subsidy.

More Money for Yearbook

Page Talbot '72 moved to allocate the remaining \$1,000 to

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Commission Issues 6 Reports Offering Proposals for Future

By KATHLEEN BECKETT '73

Six reports were issued recently by the Commission on the Future of Wellesley College. These reports were the result of research completed by members of the Commission during the summer. The reports outline proposals for improving the College. These proposals will need to be approved by the Board of Trustees before money can be allotted for their implementation.

The *Report on Educational Proposals* was prepared by Roger A. Johnson, associate professor of religion, and Elizabeth J. Rock, professor of chemistry. A basic assumption behind these proposals for change is that students in their first years of study at Wellesley have different needs than students in the upper division of the College. In view of this (if the proposals are adopted) students entering Wellesley would be given the option of three patterns of study. These patterns are: Pattern A, Departmental Studies, the pattern now in existence; Pattern B, Independent Studies, a two year program structured for the individual; and Pattern C, Integrative Studies, a combination of regular curricular offerings and special programs.

Mixed Degrees

Students in their last year of study would be given the opportunity of receiving a B. A. degree with a departmental major or a B. A. and M. A. T., or a B. A. and M. A. C. T., depending on advanced placement, summer school, and fifth course credits.

The *Final Report on the Education and Needs of Women* was prepared by Mary Lefkowitz, associate professor of Greek and Latin. Mrs. Lefkowitz acknowledged the College's success in attaining the goal set out by its founder, Henry Durant. That goal, in Mrs. Lefkowitz's words, was to create "a society in which women could attain the capacity for doing good beyond the circle of their immediate families." Although Wellesley has gone far in realizing this goal, "the accelerated professionalism and technology of the 1970s demand renewed leadership in women's education."

New Programs Needed

Wellesley can best meet these new demands by initiating a variety of new programs. The College should seek a more diversified student body. This effort would be encouraged by providing more finan-

cial aid for students. Wellesley should provide training for effective community service. Mrs. Lefkowitz cited the Washington Internship program and the EB-WELL project as examples of how Wellesley is at present contributing service to the community. Career counseling should be improved, and practical experience in various departments should be expanded. Mrs. Lefkowitz explained that a Commission subcommittee has concluded that a special institute on Women would be inadvisable and unsound. The problems of women, she explained, must be studied in relation to other civil rights movements and in relation to the role of men in the society.

Day Care Centers

Eleanor McLaughlin, assistant professor of History, submitted the *Final Report on a Day Care Proposal for Wellesley College*. Day care is related "to some of the principal ends and means of educating college women." A day care center would be a "distinct contribution" to "the College's historic commitment to women and women's education." A day care center would give women the opportunity to expend time and

(Continued on page 5)

N. Y. Pro Musica to Devote An Afternoon to Elizabeth

By BEVERLY VASSAR '74

Harpsichords, lutes, recorders, and violas da gamba will entertain the Wellesley College community when New York Pro Musica presents *An Entertainment for Elizabeth*, Sun., Oct. 18 at 3:30 p.m. in Alumnae Hall.

"This production is geared to historical authenticity with a good deal of scholarship to make a gripping, appealing and entertaining performance for a twentieth century audience," explained Dr. Owen Jander, chairman of the music department.

Financed by the Ford Foundation, Pro Musica has thoroughly researched costumes, music theatre and dance of Elizabethan and early Stuart England.

Historical Dance

Julia Sutton, who choreographed *Elizabeth*, is a noted authority in the new field of historical dance. Not only did the dancers learn Renaissance dance steps, but their carriage, the way they wear their hats, the way they offer their arm to a lady, and other era mannerisms are sixteenth century vintage.

Original music will be presented including works taken from the *Dublin Virginal Manuscript*, a collection of Elizabethan keyboard music published at Wellesley. "Virginal" was an early name for the harpsichord.

Text Updated

Arranged by American poet John Hollander, the text has been updated to be understood by a contemporary audience, but still remains within the allegorical framework of the masque as performed 400 years ago. In Elizabethan and early Stuart England this type of theatre was performed at the residences of the wealthy for festivals or in honor of visitors. All the au-

dience would participate in the many elaborate social dances of the age.

Dr. Jander is using the performance to augment Music 303, a course of Medieval and Renaissance Music. For two weeks students have thoroughly researched the Pro Musica masque. They have traced the origin of all music on the program as well as reading about the individual instrumentalists, vocalists, and dancers.

Class Participation

"We want to know exactly what goes into something like this — particularly problems in presenting an authentic Elizabethan masque, editing technique and dance steps," Jander explained. After watching the show, each student will write a critical review and Dr. Jander plans to use all the class' observations to ghost write a complete critique. He hopes that this project will help the girls understand the background necessary for professional criticism.

This is not twenty-year-old Pro Musica's first Wellesley performance. In 1966 the *Play of Daniel* was shown to a standing-room-only crowd. This, their first and very successful attempt at theatre, was a 13th century drama performed with original text. A poetical translation by W. H. Auden was read as the actors spoke to enable the audience to follow the plot. A second Pro Musica production, *Play of Herod* was given in Latin here two years ago. Before these shows, the group gained notoriety through their masterful exhibitions of early instrumental music.

New York Pro Musica is brought to Wellesley by the Rebecca Bacharach Treves Fund. Tickets are available gratis in the dormitories for students and guests.

Is That All There Is?

"Wellesley College desires to take the foremost place in the mighty struggle. All our plans are in outspoken opposition to the customs and prejudices of the public. Therefore, we expect every one of you to be, in the noblest sense, reformers." This quote from Wellesley's founder, Henry F. Durant, opens the final report of the Commission's subcommittee on the education and needs of women. While the report (see article p. 1; full copies of the report are available at dorm bell desks) does suggest reforms, it is doubtful that it lives up to the kind of radical zeal suggested by Mr. Durant's remark.

The report deals with topics in two main areas — curricular programs and extra-curricular programs. Curricular suggestions are directed mainly toward facilitating higher education for women: eliminating the red tape involved in graduating in three or five years instead of the "normal" four; offering financial aid to 20% (about 6) of Wellesley's continuing education students in order to make the program feasible for young women with children and women with backgrounds other than upper middle class; establishing an M.A.T. or M.A.C.T. program; allowing students with extra credits to obtain both a B.A. and an M.A. or other advanced degree within four years.

In the extra-curricular area, the report recommends greater co-ordination of the Career Services Office with other counselling services of the College and faculty co-operation in career counselling, a good, if hardly earth-shaking suggestion. Another worthwhile item is the recommendation that connections with the "real world," in terms of internships, practice teaching and community service, be kept as strong as possible.

Perhaps the most "radical" section of the report is that dealing with role models. The concept of female faculty and alumnae as living examples to students of the possibilities inherent in choosing either career or marriage or combining the two is one which has seldom been discussed here and one which seems most valid. News supports the committee's recommendations in this area: maintenance of the high number of women faculty members; increases in part-time faculty appointments for women with children; elimination of the nepotism rule; increased student-alumnae contact.

While News finds all these suggestions difficult to dispute, the report seems quite conservative and limited in scope for the result of a year's study. News appreciates the great deal of effort put into

the committee by its various members, but wonders why its conclusions are so often adjustments in present policy rather than innovations. The idea of an institute on women, for example, was discussed on the grounds that the study of women's roles must incorporate the study of men's roles, and perhaps study of the entire civil rights movement as well, and therefore does not constitute an independent discipline. In an era when interdepartmental coordination and redefinition of the concept of a discipline are being actively encouraged, this reasoning seems not only conservative but stringently "academic" in the negative sense of the word.

News also finds disturbing the discussion of co-education in the report. Co-educational schools, it says, emphasize the education of men to the detriment of women students. And at co-educational schools almost all important positions in student government, committees, and other student organizations are held by men. The report's conclusion from this is that co-education at Wellesley would automatically lead to the same situation. This assumption is upsetting for two reasons: First, the information comes from schools long co-educational — why should Wellesley, upon instituting co-education, immediately take more of an interest in the education of men than that of women when it has a long tradition of accommodating women's needs?

Second and more upsetting is the implication that the regular presence of men on campus will turn Wellesley girls from leaders into timid sheep. While this assumption may have some grounds in the experience of co-educational institutions, nothing is solved by avoiding the problem rather than struggling to change it, something which Wellesley is in an ideal position to do. The report offers as a further reason to remain a women's college the statement that "an educational system which consistently permits women to hold positions of leadership can serve as a better means of encouraging men to estimate more fairly women's intellectual and vocational capacities." The logic here seems specious; a man who considers men superior to women will find no reason to change his view because a woman can achieve a leadership role over other women.

Perhaps the report's apparent view that only such limited reforms are possible to improve the opportunities of women can be termed "realism." One wonders, however, if Henry Durant might not have called it "submission."

Firm Stand, Fair Stand

Whatever the cause — campaigning directed against students, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, last spring's student disorders or a combination of factors — a large number of American colleges and universities are taking firm stands this fall against disturbances by students, faculty, and non-students.

The American Council on Education notes (*New York Times*, Oct. 6, 1970) that the new guidelines range from specific regulations to general philosophical statements, all designed to eliminate confusion over school policy toward demonstrations. The move toward clarification *per se* is a good one and a necessary one; the corollary to this statement requires that specific rules not be made arbitrarily. Perhaps a more important condition at this point is that rules should not appear to have been arbitrarily imposed. Rules which students view as either arbitrary or as a curtailment of freedom of expression may lose the value of their clarity at campuses where security forces have been expanded (sometimes by the addition of local police) and an aura of secrecy surrounds contingency plans for disturbances.

By the same token, general policy statements which merely reaffirm free speech rights and state that "firm action" will be taken to protect school property and prevent violence and disruption of academic activities do not satisfactorily establish the ground rules for student dissent or delineate possible administrative actions. Even general statements imply that certain ground rules do exist — they should be clarified; or if ground rules do not exist, provisions for either immediate or later ad hoc establishment of such rules by the representatives of all campus members should be made.

Some specific developments are disturbing in themselves and as models for future action. At Kent State, any student or teacher suspected of violation of demonstration rules will be immediately suspended. A hearing will follow within ten days, but the immediate severance of suspected violators undermines an already shaky student confidence in

the guidelines as a whole and the credibility of university judicial practices. At the University of Missouri, students, faculty, administrators and employees who are not in favor of "prompt and appropriate disciplinary action" against violators are invited to leave the University. Here it is not the philosophy which is questioned, but the actual imposition of a common belief system on all members of a state university. This imposition may itself be seen as a limit on the range of proper freedom of expression.

Student reaction to these and other provisions is limited at this point because the guidelines have not yet been extensively used. Nevertheless, some students have termed the guidelines a reaction to politicians' demands. Hence, the guidelines are viewed as a reaction to external, not internal, forces, and this perception lessens student acceptance of them as legitimate.

It is, of course, encouraging to note that Wellesley has not issued any such guidelines and that it refused to comply with the Pennsylvania Higher Education Act, while other administrators are emphasizing the revocation of financial aid to disruptive students, which is made possible by recent Federal and sometimes state legislation. At the same time, Wellesley has no history of disruptive acts; Wellesley students as a whole, despite their liberal Northeast bent, are exempt from the politicians' definition of radical students. Without internal or external forces urging the adoption of guidelines, Wellesley would, indeed, be foolish to undermine its atmosphere of trust.

Nevertheless, as part of the academic world, members of the Wellesley community should be aware of the larger scene in which trust has sometimes been exchanged for an alarming brand of clarity. Efforts to delegate freedom of expression to certain hours, locations, and forms, in an environment of suspicion, may possibly backfire. Actual need for guidelines, freedom of expression, trust, internal and external pressures must all be carefully balanced to serve the purposes of a meaningful and fair policy.

feedback

Town and Country

To the editor:

Recently News printed a remark I made regarding the suburbs and EB-WELL. As one of the original proponents of the urban project and a member of the Urban Projects Study Committee, I feel that I should place my remark in perspective.

I did not mean to discourage the students doing field work, volunteer service, study or research or to indicate that they would not be performing a valuable service to the community and learning a great deal. But if research of urban problems is to be complete, it must be understood that each disadvantage suffered in the urban area shows up somewhere as an apparent advantage. Airport expansion apparently benefits businessmen, most of whom live outside of East Boston, but it brings very few benefits to the average citizen of that community.

A theory of shifting social weights, if properly developed, may reveal that the major decision-makers live in the suburbs and that the ever increasing desire for the better life cannot possibly be satisfied without further damage to the quality of urban life. Therefore, thorough research would eventually need to examine the growth of and nature of suburban living.

I would encourage as many students as possible to investigate the EB-WELL program. East Boston needs and will welcome you. Your study there, your service there and your research there can be of great assistance to the residents of this area. *Benefit to East Boston*, that's where it's at!

Donald L. Polk
Director of Educational Services

No Picnic

(Ed note: The following is a copy of a letter sent to the Trustees' Buildings and Grounds Committee.)

Dear Sirs,

The Wellesley Inter-Religious Council is very concerned about the destruction of the Oval. We realize that there were extenuating circumstances: that the Central St. tennis courts are beyond repair, that their replacement had been considered for several years, and that new picnic areas were planned. What we question is not really the decision itself, but how it was made.

It took a good bit of effort to follow up the very sparse rumors and find out what was being done, and why. We were upset to find, upon talking to them, that the student members of the committee knew nothing of the decision, as it was passed at a summer meeting at which they were not present. Apparently this means that they are not considered to be full members, or they would have been informed of all decisions made in their absence. Or, perhaps other members thought that this decision was unimportant, and blithely let it slip through, without thought.

In either case, the decision was made as if the committee had no responsibility to the larger community. Otherwise, it would have informed students of this action before the asphalt was down, and would have given them time to raise objections. At the very least, this means that the student members should have been informed; this is why they exist. We hope that this is not typical of your decision-making process; that you are normally more sensitive to the needs of all members of the community.

Perhaps now you will tell us how long we must wait for a new picnic area. It is obvious that Schneider's construction will take some time, and that if that is where the new area will be (which

is only rumor, as we have not been told anything by you), it will be unusable until then.

Sincerely,
Margaret Holt '71
Treasurer
Anne Mitchell '71
Chairman

Commission Reports

(Ed. Note: News prints the following open letter as a courtesy to the Commission.)

To the College Community:

During the summer, the Commission asked several faculty members and students to conduct studies in several areas and to present proposals to the Commission. Copies of completed proposals, which are now being studied by the Commission, have been distributed to department chairmen and house presidents, with a letter asking them to let people know they are available. In addition, they have been sent to administrative officers and trustees. Five copies of each of the following proposals are also in the Commission's collection in the Main Library:

Educational Proposals — Mr. Johnson and Miss Rock.

Education and Needs of Women — Mrs. Lefkowitz.

Suburban-Regional Studies — Mr. Katz and Mrs. Robinson.

Day Care — Mrs. McLaughlin.

Foreign Study — Mr. Kurtz and Kyle Kinsey '72

When studies of counseling, the role of minority-group students, independent field work for credit, and dormitory living are completed, copies will be distributed in the same manner.

The Commission invites every member of the College community to read these proposals and to make comments and suggestions before the Commission's All College Meeting on November 19.

BLAIR McELROY
Executive Director
Commission on the Future of the College
Pendleton 5 West

Equal Time

To the editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to point out several incorrect and misleading statements about Congresswoman Margaret Heckler in the article entitled "Yaffe Seeks Student Help" which appeared in last week's issue of News.

Just for the record, Mrs. Heckler was elected in 1966 against Patrick Harrington. Joseph Martin was her primary opponent.

As do most other members of Congress, Mrs. Heckler sends questionnaires and newsletters to her constituents. These are not printed at government expense; the only thing the government pays for is the postage. If Mr. Yaffe is elected I imagine he will follow the same practice.

In regard to the questionnaires it is stated that "the results of this private polling are not made public." This is completely untrue. The results of the poll are printed in a newsletter sent to every resident of the district, and are also available upon request from her office.

Mrs. Heckler is extremely concerned about the fuel oil crisis in New England, and has indeed taken the lead in writing to President Nixon asking him to meet with New England congressmen on this matter. She did not, as stated in the article, vote to retain the oil import quotas; this matter was never even voted on, since it is an administration policy rather than a congressional decision. Since it is an administrative decision, it seems to me that a meeting with the President is a constructive ap-

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WELLESLEY NEWS

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Editor-in-Chief: Candy Fowler '71 Associate Editor: Betsy Bowman '71
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Summer City Interns Learn About Urban Politics

By DEBBIE LODGE '73

"To say that they are enthusiastic is an understatement." These words, voiced by Councillor Tom Atkins, instructor of political science, to describe the feedback he has received from the employers of the summer city interns, might easily be applied to the girls' reactions as well.

This past summer, 24 students received the unique opportunity to work and participate in urban politics in the Summer Urban Politics Interns program. They were scattered nation-wide: in Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Kansas City, and San Francisco; Chicago, Quincy, Cambridge, and Bridgeport.

The interns spent ten weeks at various projects — working in city councillors' offices, on the Governor's Youth Task Force, the Human Rights Commission, and the Human Resources Corporation, to name but a few. The program was financed jointly by the federal government, private donations, and the College. Six students participated in work-study programs, with 80% of their expenses paid by the federal government, two were non-funded, while the majority received grants ranging from \$300-\$800. This financing enabled the students to work for organizations which would have been unable to pay for any extra help, and guarded against their being relegated to menial tasks.

Real People, Real Problems
Enthusiasm colored the voice of camperships for the Model Cities

Father Groppi Examines Racism in the Church

By NANCY ANDERSON '74

"I come to you from a different world," Father James Groppi, a militant civil rights priest from Milwaukee, stated matter-of-factly before a predominantly white congregation in the Wellesley College Chapel last Sunday, October 11. "I live in the inner city. I intend to remain there. I like it there." Groppi's sincerity, his vigor, already apparent in these curt opening phrases, captivated his audience.

Groppi spoke briefly about his past about his training for the priesthood. "When I was in this world, I felt like a missionary." And, indeed, that was the view of the church — to bring religion to the ignorant and relieve them of their pagan views. Shortly after accepting a position in a Milwaukee black community, Groppi was shocked by the naivete and the egoism of the church. This community, he said, "was more Christian than the one I had left. Since they 'read the scriptures from a different light, I had to unlearn much of what I had learned.'"

A Different Hell

The major portion of Groppi's speech was devoted to racism and all its manifestations — the poor conditions of the blacks, the despicable complacency of white suburbia, the ineffectiveness of the church, to name just a few. "Someone was spreading rumors that things were better in the North than in the South," said Groppi. "They must have been a good story-teller . . . it's just a different sort of hell." A caste system definitely exists, he added, in employment, in schools, in churches.

Mention of this caste system brought out the bitterness in Groppi's booming voice, and the reaction of the church and society to it made that bitterness more pronounced. "Nothing is more contradictory to the gospel of Jesus Christ than racism," stormed Groppi. True, the church attempted to do something about this racism.

Holly Fishman '72, as she talked about her job in Tom Atkins' office. She values highly "the experience you couldn't get in a classroom — working with real people and real problems, and getting things done."

Holly's work consisted mainly of helping constituents with their problems of legal aid, welfare, voter registration, and housing, hearing complaints and following them through. She also attended Boston City Council meetings and rent control hearings, and became, she added, an expert at composing form letters.

"A Genuine Experience"

Also in a city councillor's office was Cathy Sirak '71, whose internship was spent in the office of Joseph Timilty. Although her work entailed routine tasks — writing press releases, doing research, drafting legislation — she also attended a conference in Washington, D. C., on "Decentralization Techniques."

She termed her summer "definitely worthwhile. . . a genuine experience," and added that she is still working for Timilty, even though her ten weeks have long since expired. The Urban Politics Interns program gave Cathy a "sense of direction," clarified "what it means to major in political science."

Voters and Campers

Judy Meyers '72, was another Boston-based intern. Judy worked with the Boston Model Neighborhood Board, where she worked on the Housing Committee and coordinated voter registration and camperships for the Model Cities

area. Judy counts her summer "a learning as well as an exciting experience," but mentioned "the deep frustration which comes from working in a federal program where there is too much red tape and too little money to really improve the quality of life in the slums of our city."

The internship of Lucy Bearon '72, consisted of two five-week jobs, one spent with the Quincy Council on Aging, the other with the planning and research office of the Quincy Police Department. Lucy cited her interest in the elderly as "her political things," and spent part of her summer organizing a hot lunch program for the elderly which will soon go into effect in Quincy.

Help for the Aged

Other projects included attending and testifying at state house hearings on the elderly, and helping at picnics and clubs for the aged. She was exuberant about the amount of human contact her tasks afforded, and about the fact that she "had a lot of chance to get to know elderly people and their problems first-hand."

Lucy's remaining five weeks were spent in the Quincy Police Department planning, among other things, a new police library and diagramming accidents. Although she had no direct contact with patrolmen, she was cautioned not

to wear wire-rimmed glasses, as that might antagonize police personnel.

Politics a la New York

New York City was a summer-base for Amy Levin '71, who worked in the Environmental Protection Administration, a Lindsay-formed administrative department over those of Sanitation, Air, and Water Resources. Amy spent the summer organizing a volunteer program for EPA and a structure in which it would work. She summed: "I was interested in city government. . . in the ten weeks time, I got first-hand knowledge of city organizations," and added that "N. Y. was a good place to work because of its size and the complexity of its city government."

Susie Andrews '71, spent the summer in Washington, D. C., working for the Community Service Division of the American Institute of Architecture. The Community Service Division was created in response to the demands of the radical student and black members of the AIA; its two main projects at the moment are the accreditation of black architectural schools. (Previously, only 1 out of the 7 black architectural schools were accredited; 4 are now, with the other 3 in the process, and the designing and construction of Community Development Centers to service the needs of particular communities.)

Susie was most enthusiastic about her work, saying that "The people were the most committed I've ever met. . . they weren't concerned with Black Power or White Power, just People Power." Since the Community Service Division is still in an embryonic state, it was receptive to new ideas regarding priorities (concentration on education or on the CDC's), money, the way to effect all the ideas of the Division. Susie also mentioned the frustrations of working in a bureaucracy where the number of exciting programs far exceeds the funds.

Washington was the post of Meredith Kays '71, as well. Meredith worked for Unity House and for Black Efforts for Soul and Television, a national organization which challenges the licenses of radio and television stations and is trying to get a black member appointed to the FCC. For Unity House, which is more community-oriented, Meredith helped evaluate the food stamp program, write press releases, and revise testimony on lead poisoning. She noted that the interns program has given her goals; "It was the first time I had ever concretely realized the benefits of a Wellesley education," and added that she hopes the program will be continued on a larger scale.

Biases Alleviated

Vicky Shorr '71, spoke very enthusiastically about her job with the Human Rights Commission in San Francisco. The Commission's objective is to see that all minority groups in the city get the same opportunities, particularly by riding qualification tests of cultural bias. She was impressed by the San Franciscans who "are willing to sit up and conform to their dictates." Vicky commented that the outside-financing of the interns program enables the interns to be more independent in their respective jobs since no organization holds the "power of the purse."

One summer project with immediate results for Wellesley is EB-WELL, which Stephanie Casale '71, helped to organize while on the Urban Politics Interns program. Stephanie, working under Mr. Steve London of the sociology department, spent her time interviewing community leaders and heads of organizations in East Boston, and finding out what services were needed, and where. She is pleased with the results of her internship — both from East Boston and from Wellesley students — and finds "the whole idea of expanding the intern concept very exciting."

College Commitment Crucial

When asked whether the program should be continued, all participants questioned by this reporter replied with a strong affirmative. Mr. Atkins said that he would "like to see it done on a larger scale," but noted several drawbacks: the number of eligible students is limited to those sophomores and junior who have taken the Urban Politics course, and it is crucial to the program that the College make a financial commitment to supplement the funds received from private sources. Although Mr. Atkins and Dr. Alona E. Evans, of the political science department, succeeded in raising 75% of the funds needed for this past summer from private sources, such financing cannot be assumed and necessitates a prior commitment by the College.

For the 24 students who participated in the Summer Urban Politics Interns program, the summer was a time to learn about and to witness the cogs of urban government. It more than fulfilled its purpose, stated by Tom Atkins, "to provide the opportunity for students here to be exposed to and to learn about politics in the urban context."

EB-WELL Recreation

By KIM NOLAND '72

"Let's make every day Earth Day for East Boston," said an enthusiastic Miss Edith DiAngelis. She spoke last Thursday evening at a meeting for students interested in EB-WELL's recreational program. Miss DiAngelis, a physical education teacher at Boston State College and a member of the East Boston Neighborhood Council, spoke not only on current opportunities for recreational leadership but also on the history of social work in East Boston and current problems caused by the Massachusetts Port Authority (MPA).

Superficially, it is difficult to see what the MPA has to do with a recreation program for East Boston. However, in the last few years the MPA has gobbled up a good deal of land for its ever-expanding airport which continually spews noise and air pollution. In exchange for 106-acre Wood Island Park, East Boston received a much smaller recreational area and Constitution Beach leaving the island with only 15 acres of recreational land for 38,000 people.

Ubiquitous Monster

The Port Authority is not an organ of the State operating illegally that one can abolish by cutting off appropriations. The MPA is a board of directors appointed by the governor and privately funded by bond issues. The so-called monster gobbling land in East Boston is basically the same monster that "evicts" residents elsewhere in the city to build high-rise apartments, office buildings and the like. Is it the capitalists' market economy that allows the Port Authority to buy land by offering the highest price.

To some, the former statement is a resounding damnation of the MPA; to others, it is reason enough for its existence and actions. It is important to realize that for better or for worse, if the MPA continues its expansion into East Boston, there will be no city left to help, let alone a recreational program for it.

Previous Efforts

Because municipal taxes didn't provide them, recreational programs in the early 1900s were largely provided by settlement houses. The Trinity House was one of the first of these and at one time was working in the Jeffries Point and Orient Heights areas also. A few years later the Trinity House experienced a cutback in

funds and was forced to contract its operations. Finally, several years ago, it merged with the Central Square Center.

Recently other groups have taken responsibility for a recreational program away from the settlement houses in hopes of diverting state and municipal funds for this purpose into East Boston. The Most Holy Redeemer Parish Council began the push for tax-funded recreational facilities and then joined the East Boston Neighborhood Council to form a Recreation Advisory Council. Together they have managed to squeeze park facilities and a new swimming pool out of government officials.

Hopefully, this is just a beginning for the city that will have its first permanent municipal pool. New recreational facilities will reduce the number of accidents along polluted beaches and in the streets. Although East Boston has not experienced much delinquency, it is hoped that the children will benefit from recreational activities that interest them both physically and emotionally.

How You Can Help

Wellesley students can contribute a great deal in the area of recreational planning and leadership. You can write letters to government officials in support of organizations trying to make East Boston a better place to live. Citizens like Miss DiAngelis have already corresponded with Governor Sargent and Mayor White concerning recreational facilities, but your support will add weight to their requests. East Boston needs resource specialists not only to determine the best way to use the recreational areas East Boston does have, but also to find out what kind of facilities East Boston deserves in relation to what other cities have.

In the line of actual recreational leadership, the EB-WELL program needs many volunteers. Bev Freeman '73, Recreational Program Coordinator, reports that The Social Center, which is the largest recreational facility at present, is seriously understaffed. She welcomes volunteers to work with teen-age clubs, in the nursery, and in activities for the aged. No previous experience is necessary and you don't have to be athletic. There are a lot of people in East Boston who want to get to know you and who need your help.

(Continued on page 4)



You think this is a lovely scene of pastoral Lake Waban. It has been reported that the area is unsafe. So, don't be caught walking here without all your friends or your bowie knife.

photo by Kathy Brownback '74

EB-WELL Notes

By PAULA PAVEY '73

Two events of interest took place at the EB-WELL Center during the past week. Father James Groppi, the militant white priest from Milwaukee, met with community leaders on Sunday at the center to review many of his problems in Milwaukee, especially with regard to the Catholic Church.

Attendance at the faculty open house on Fri., Oct. 9 was affected by a traffic jam. However, those who attended from the faculty and staff were "extremely impressed" with the functions and structure of the program. Any interested students, faculty, and staff members who have not yet visited the Center should contact the EB-WELL Center secretary, Mrs. Nelson, at 569-1777, from 9:00 a.m. to noon Mon.-Thurs.

FACULTY INTEREST — At least five faculty members plan to become involved in the East Boston project in a variety of ways. Mr. Stephen London of the sociology department and Mr. Tom Atkins of the political science department have many of their students doing field work in East Boston. Mr. Carol Mueller, also of the sociology department, has students from her advanced urban sociology course working with community organizations such as the neighborhood health center, MAPNAC, APACT, and IMPACT (all government projects). Their primary aim, as she puts it, is to "render assistance in whatever ways possible" while analyzing policy issues in the groups and learning how the community works. She plans to bring in speakers from the community, including people invited by students who are involved in a particular area of the community.

Mr. Alan Schecter, associate professor of political science, is using East Boston in his course on Environmental Politics in Metropolitan Areas. On Tuesday afternoon, his class toured the Deer Island plant and then took a short trip around East Boston. He plans to deal mainly with the water pollution in the Boston Harbor, particularly as it affects recreation in East Boston. He said the class will explore the courses of action open

to them to change the situation, and to do this he hopes to talk to East Boston residents there and as they visit his class at Wellesley.

Assistant professor of education Peter Sipple foresees the EB-WELL program as particularly helpful for his students' practice teaching for Education 207. Although the class has not made any definite plans yet, he suggested that they may "invite faculty and/or administrators (from Barnes Junior High School in the community) here," or hold classes in the EB-WELL Center or the school. Eight of the students in the class are working in the EB-WELL program as volunteer teachers.

FIELD OPPORTUNITIES — Some students have expressed interest in establishing a tutoring center in the basement of the EB-WELL Center. A committee is now being formed to clean and paint the basement. The committee is interested in the services of students with artistic ability who would like to paint murals on the walls. Any students who are interested in this project should call Stephanie Casale '71 in Bates Hall at 235-5671.

Applications for other types of field work are still available in the sociology department office, 130 Founders. Also, there is a new EB-WELL bulletin board by 127 Founders, which has articles of interest to participants in the program. All students who signed up for field work should have been contacted by their field coordinators by this time. Any student who has not been contacted should call her field coordinator or Mr. London in the sociology department.

The field coordinators, whose names are listed on the EB-WELL bulletin board, are Lee Flournoy '71, legal aid (235-9735); Marilyn Gelman '71, health programs (237-4758); Lisa Heyward '71, pollution control (235-5671); Bev Freeman '73, recreation (237-2165); Diane Scully '71, East Boston probation office (237-9722); Debbie Howard '72, drug counselling (237-4756); Debbie Fuchs '72, IMPACT (237-4789); Kathy Patton '73, black studies (237-963); Susan Cox, '71, East Boston History (235-9723); Carol Constantian '72, mental

health program (235-2983); Lisa Jones '72, Head Start (237-4652); Dale Fredston '74, tutoring (237-9120); Linda Meyers '71, school volunteers (237-1117); Paige Martin '73, scouting (235-9660); and Judy LaPook '72, Barnes Jr. High (237-4652).

OPERATIONS — The EB-WELL Center is now open for girls who wish to stay overnight; the beds are free, but there is a \$1.00 fee for girls who wish to have Gordon Linen. The hostel can accommodate 20 students.

The EB-WELL bus driver has a key to the Center and will admit students upon arrival. Any students who wish to use the Center at other times in the afternoons or evenings should call Mrs. Nelson during office hours (when the Center is always open). After 6:00 p.m. every night, the doors will be locked but students will be admitted, upon ringing the bell, by one of the two female social workers living on the third floor of the Center. Students must show College identification, and they will be asked to sign in on a list when they are admitted.

Mr. London said that the bus schedule will remain as it is now

WORKSHOP-LIGHTS & SETS

The Wellesley College Theatre is holding a workshop on Mon., Oct. 19 at 7:00 p.m. in Jewett Rehearsal Room for people interested in learning about sets and lights. If you are interested in one or both of these areas, please plan to attend. There is no obligation involved. All those who plan to work in these areas in this year's productions should please attend.

If you breathe air and drink water, you are a **POLITICAL BEING!** The LWV can show you How to be an informed and effective

POLITICAL BEING!

Come find out about the League of Women Voters.

Tues, Oct. 20, 7:15 p.m.

MIT Lounge, Schneider

The president, members of the board of LWV in Wellesley, and others active in the league will explain and answer all questions. Everyone is welcome.

Groppi...

(Continued from page 3)

pected to be on that picket line... he belongs inside that paddy wagon with the children he works with during the week.'

Helpful Hatred

Groppi has been true to his beliefs. He helped fight for a fair housing project in Milwaukee, and after 200 days of marching, was successful. Working with the NAACP Youth Council, he took an active part in the Selma, Alabama crisis. He and his students became involved in the court case of slum lord Joseph Brown. After inspecting Brown's tenements, they sat in on the case.

Groppi is convinced that white missionaries have done a great deal of harm in underprivileged areas. Their 'I will bring you up to my level' attitude has turned many blacks away from the church. "But good white people—doctors, priests etc. are needed," he quickly added. "I am opposed to black separatism." However, Groppi went on to say, "We need missionaries... We need them in white suburbia."

Where is Jesus?

Groppi again and again voiced his determination to combat actively the injustices of society, to destroy the stifling complacency that is resisting necessary change. "We must be concerned about the oppressed... Discrimination is sinful and cannot be justified," he asserted.

"One wonders where Jesus is," Groppi cried out at one point in hopeless anguish. This is not, however, his prevailing attitude. Liking society to a bottle of milk containing grains of arsenic, he said, "We cannot pick out the grains... We must throw out the whole darn thing... We must stop using prudence as an excuse for cowardice."

Sensitivity Groups Deal With Problems of Race Relations

By DOROTHY E. CURRAN '74

Racial understanding sensitivity groups led by Rev. Dr. H. Paul Santmire, College Chaplain, will begin meeting in November. "We are far oversubscribed," Mr. Santmire remarked; "...we have enough students to have sensitivity groups five days a week."

The chaplain noted a marked interest in the limited enrollment groups among freshmen and attributed it to "...a heightened awareness on the part of young people in general to the problems of our society... This is a group of students who were in high school... when Martin Luther King was assassinated and have been wrestling with racial problems in their own minds... and have the suspicion that they should be working on themselves as well as the structure of society."

Unique Racial Focus

Sensitivity groups usually deal with a progression of immediate sense relationships as directed and interpreted by the group leader. Mr. Santmire maintains that his group is different in the sense that "...it has focus — racial feelings... It requires that the leader have had some sustained exposure in a specifically racial context."

Participants develop racial sensitivity through a variety of devices implemented by discussion: interpersonal relations, forceful movies and records, and sensitivity games such as role-playing. "The most effective one," commented Rev. Santmire, "...was one in which we had the black students wear white masks and the white students wear black masks." Speaking on her experiences in these sessions, Pam Lusby '71 remarked: "They gave me a lot of insight into the nature of people."

Previous programs that dealt with racial understanding were not as successful, said Mr. Santmire: "Last year we had a program of dialogues in racial understanding;... black speakers came to the dorms;... it left a great deal to be desired... It did not develop group openness, particularly on the part of white participants — a trust between the members of the group so they can reveal things about themselves."

Training Need Evident

"I could devote full time to this, but I don't have the time because of other responsibilities," he continued, speaking of his work with the sensitivity groups. "What we've done in the past and what we hope to do this year is rather modest... maybe three or four meetings... this helps people at least to scratch the surface." He noted that the College has been considering hiring a psychologist, one of whose functions could be working in this type of program on a large scale.

Underlining the need for sensitivity training, he continued: "...In an academic community we tend to intellectualize everything although we know from psychology that our consciousness is only the top of the iceberg... We tend to train our rational selves and that leaves 80% of our total selves untouched... Sensitivity tries to open up that complex inner system of feelings which is also a part of ourselves."

Although traditionally counseling has been a one-to-one relationship, Mr. Santmire feels that group counseling can be beneficial and stated: "We ought to be exploring the possibilities for group counseling at this college on a regular basis."

Fr. Drinan to Speak in Chapel: Priest, Candidate for Congress

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, the Boston priest who won the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the third Massachusetts district, will preach at the Wellesley College Chapel service on Sunday, October 18 at 11 a.m. in Houghton Memorial Chapel. The public is invited to attend.

Father Drinan is Dean of the Boston College Law School and a professor of Family Law and Church-State Relations. He is currently on leave of absence to devote time to his Congressional race in which he will have two opponents. Philip J. Philbin, Democratic incumbent whom Father Drinan defeated in the primary, has announced that he will run on a sticker campaign. The Republican

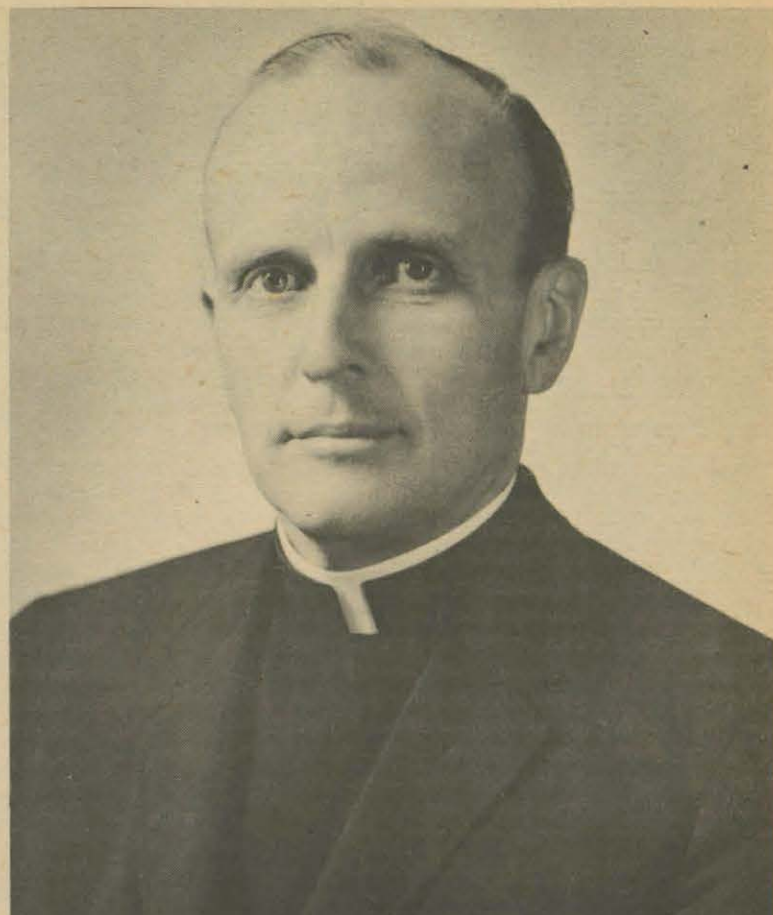
opponent for the contested Congressional seat is John McGlennon. Father Drinan's success in the September primary is accredited to the systematic computer analysis of his constituency and extensive personal contact achieved through canvassers, primarily student volunteers. If he wins in November, Father Drinan will be the first Catholic priest ever elected to Congress.

Appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee for Massachusetts to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Father Drinan is also a member of the Massachusetts Attorney General's Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. He has been chairman of the Massachusetts Bar Association's Com-

mittee on the Administration of Justice since 1962, as well as being a member of the National Conference of Lawyers and Social Workers.

Father Drinan has written numerous books and magazine articles on law and religion including *Religion, the Courts and Public Policy* (McGraw-Hill), *Democracy, Dissent and Disorder* (Seabury Press), and *Peace, War and the Christian Conscience* (Sheed and Ward).

Members of the congregation will have the opportunity to speak with Father Drinan at the coffee hour immediately following the service. Child care is available.



The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, Dean of Boston College Law School and candidate in the third congressional district of Mass., will speak in Chapel this Sunday at 11 a.m.

Senate...

(Continued from page 1)

yearbook, based on the assumption that this additional money would allow the price of a yearbook to drop from the projected \$8 to approximately \$5 (the drop helped also by an anticipated larger volume of sales if the price is lowered).

Joan Lister '71 asked whether Senate considered yearbook a lesser priority at this point, and Clare Mankowski '72, head of Vil Juniors, asked if the motion could be delayed until next week. Sue Irving pointed out, however, that yearbook needs to be able to plan its subscription campaign and added that she thought budgeting was "dragging on too long," anyway. The motion for the yearbook allotment passed, with some attention being paid to the needs of Schneider Center. The body went on record as giving first priority to Schneider Center if any additional funds are realized at the beginning of the second semester.

More on Parietals

Senate voted to allot \$290, remaining to be budgeted, to itself for funds to help publish two volumes of the Gray Book, stationery, and other needs. This last vote completed the budgeting of \$65,000.

Late in the meeting, Senate turned its attention to other matters. Clare indicated that she would like to introduce legislation regarding 24-hour parietals rules for freshmen. Specifically, the legislation would deal with the extension of status given upperclassmen on non-24-hour corridors to freshmen after an appropriate time period — either 6 weeks or first semester. Clare indicated that the Vil Juniors favor the six week period. This legislation would allow freshmen to exercise 24-hour privileges in an upperclassman's room (if that upperclassman is on a 24-hour corridor) and attend parties where men are present beyond the present freshmen parietals hours. This legislation will be introduced next week.

Revising the System

There was some discussion of revising freshmen parietals options for the next academic year, and Clare noted that she thought these changes should be enacted before early decision acceptances came in. Mr. Phibbs stated that the early decision deadline was unimportant; he felt it was more important that Senate act when it has had time to assess the present operation of 24-hour parietals and corridor systems.

Other discussion centered around the possibility of second semester changes and the desirability of segregating freshmen onto separate corridors. The whole issue will be discussed more fully next week, after some specific legislation is written and freshmen question-

naire results are compiled. Sue Irving noted that if Senate's new constitution is not signed before next Monday's meeting the body could act on social legislation then. The new constitution requires a quorum that necessitates the presence of dorm reps (who will not all be elected by next week) and stipulates that Senate may not act on social legislation the same week it is introduced.

Regulating Pets

As the last item of business, Sue Siegfried introduced new pet legislation which includes specific penalties for violations and regularized enforcement rules. She noted that the number of illegal pets is increasing and that their presence in dorms is moving into the realm of damage to College property. The legislation provides that, after the violator has notified the House President that the animal has been removed, the violator's room be checked in the following 48 hours. Sue added that each dorm will have to work out the inspection procedures for itself in order to make this policy as neutral as possible. If the student's room is locked, however, no student has the right to enter it. Her proposal was passed.

Sue Irving noted the resignations of Betty Bahlke '72, former CG Bursar and Edith Georgi '72, former Junior Vice-President for Off-Campus Affairs. Both resigned for personal reasons, which included a lack of time to do the jobs adequately as they viewed them.

Six Reports...

(Continued from page 1)

energy in some satisfying manner outside the family circle.

The proposal for a Suburban-Regional Studies Center was submitted by Arthur Katz, former assistant professor of chemistry, and Alice Robinson, professor of history. The purpose of a suburban-regional center would be to expand the present educational framework. The center would "act as a mechanism for the growth and development of the interdisciplinary perspective within the College." The center would provide workshops, conferences, summer institutes, and lecture series, along with developing a strong "town-of-Wellesley" component to the program. The curriculum would provide insights into the whole spectrum of suburban-regional problems, be they social, economic, political, cultural, or environmental.

Foreign Study

Eric Kurtz, assistant professor of English, submitted two reports, *The Final Report on Foreign Study* and *An Informal Guide to Study Abroad*. Mr. Kurtz feels that foreign study is important in adding

variety to the student's college experience and enlarging the student's curricular opportunities. He recommended that the College encourage foreign study for interested students and that it improve advising in this area. To help achieve this, he proposed the creation of a faculty advisory committee on foreign study.

An Informal Guide to Study Abroad contains many helpful suggestions for students interested in exploring the possibilities for foreign study. The report suggests books and people to consult when trying to prepare a program for study abroad.

More reports by members of the Commission are being prepared and will soon be issued to the College community. The reports summarized above are available at the Commission office in Pendleton.

ERRATUM

News regrets the implication in last week's article on Academic Council that the issue of black representation on Council committees is still being discussed. In fact, the motion on black representation was passed last spring. Mr. Francols' remark in Council was that the process by which this motion is being implemented is in progress.

PRIZE CONTEST

NATURE:

The Mayling Soong Foundation is offering prizes totalling \$200 in the annual competition for the best papers submitted by students on any aspect, ancient or modern, of the anthropology, art, economics, history, literature, philosophy, politics, religion, sociology of, or scientific development in East, South, or Southeast Asia.

ELIGIBILITY:

All students are eligible to compete in the contest. Essays written as part of an honors program are not eligible.

SCOPE OF AREA:

The region, "East, South, or Southeast Asia," is understood to include Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

DEADLINE:

Papers must be received in Room 28 Founders by 5:00 p.m. May 11, 1971.

INFORMATION:

Although faculty members of the Mayling Soong Foundation Program Committee will decide on the contest winners, student members of the Committee will read the papers and make recommendations. Papers should be submitted anonymously, with the author's name in an attached sealed envelope. One copy only need be handed in. Paper may be original or dark carbon. Clean copy only.

Additional information about the contest may be obtained from Mrs. Helen Lin, department of Chinese, or Mr. Paul A. Cohen, department of history.

WBS Lives and Breathes, Promotes Creativity on Air

By SUSAN DOLAN '73

"Hey There — WBS is Alive and Well on 640 A.M." — so claims a notice you may have seen floating around campus. Actually, that's a bit of an understatement, or so it seems after talking to station manager Susan Swan '73.

She spent several weeks this summer installing a dual stereo console and master control in the WBS studio in Alumnae Hall — there are now two control rooms and a new announcer booth. Funded through SOFC, these improvements require minimum maintenance. The equipment used is now of "professional quality." Meaning what? "Easy to fix, long-lasting, durable," Swan rattled off. "Were becoming fully versatile, fully operational."

Ex-Social Club

This level of performance has been a long time coming. Though WBS was started 25 years ago, until two years ago it was little more than a "social club." Then, with technical training and managerial assistance imported from MIT and WBTS, and an expanded record library, the station began to take on a new dimension.

WBS is now the only instantaneous form of mass communication on the Wellesley campus. Broadcasting "progressive folk-rock" from 4 p.m. to midnight Monday through Thursday (Friday and weekend schedules to be announced), WBS fills the gaps between its own programming with pre-taped transmissions of WBCN-FM. Presently these vibes can be caught either in the dorms or in stereo in the Billings coffee-house and at Schneider Center.

Emphasis on Creativity

Much more is in the workings, though, as WBS plans an innovative emphasis in its communication. "With college stations in general, the emphasis is on creativity, not profits," Susan commented. Accordingly, WBS intends to provide information and entertainment. For example: a classical program, co-ordinated with Music 103, from 7-9 on Wednesday nights.

Also planned: WBS rundowns on various student activities and campus news (similar to the strike news broadcast last spring): live broadcasts of campus lectures, interviews, etc.; reports on Academic Council proceedings; summaries of

local and national news.

Immediate Communication

WBS would — or could — be the most effective medium of communication on campus because there is no time lag involved; radio communication is immediate. "WBS can be the mouthpiece of any campus organization," Sue maintained, if only those organizations would take advantage of the announcing resource available to them.

Tied in with the expanded function of WBS is the need for a conversion to FM. The station could then broadcast within a radius of three to five miles, thereby incorporating the town of Wellesley. The sound, obviously, would be of better quality — "less listener fatigue."

The cost of conversion to FM would be about \$6,000, including the installation of an FM transmitter, legal fees for the FM broadcaster's license, etc. The money would probably have to come as a gift or a loan from the College, but Sue states that the complete conversion could be made in one flat payment. The existing equipment can broadcast FM, though some additions and modifications would be necessary.

Time is as limited as funds. As AM gradually fades from use, the FM band is becoming more crowded. For FM, and other hoped-for innovations — such as taping equipment to make commercials, tape interviews, and pre-tape musical arrangements, a recording studio, and a course in radio electronics to be offered by station personnel — what is most needed is support. Any questions, comments, announcements to make? Call 237-4433, the station number, or contact Susan Swan or Mary Ellen Griffin, both in Davis Hall. "WBS, life and breath of Wellesley College" — that's what the woman said.

CLOTHES CUPBOARD

The annual Clothes Cupboard rummage sale will be held this year on Wed., Oct. 21 from 12:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (College community only), Thurs, Oct 22 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Fri., Oct. 23 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (general public). The Clothes Cupboard is run by the Boston Wellesley Club. Receipts over the last 19 years have totalled over \$107,000 which has been given to the College.

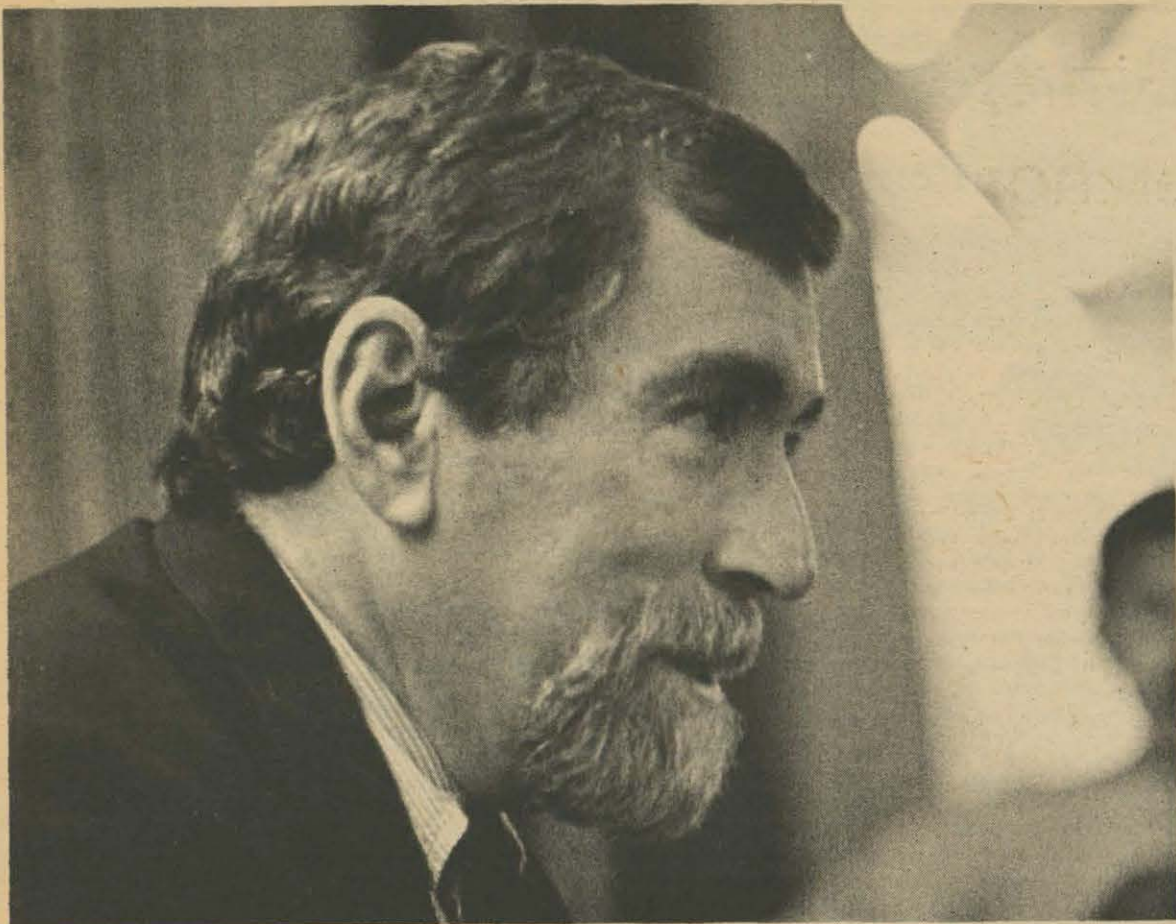


photo by Kathy Brownback '74
Prof. William Goldsmith of Brandeis explains what interested Wellesley students could do for Bert Yaffe.

Miss Blake Outlines Planned Campus International Center

By MOLLIE DAVISON '73

Miss Elizabeth S. Blake, Foreign Student Adviser, recently outlined proposals now before the Commission on the Future of the College for Establishing a "World House" at Wellesley.

She explained that such a project "has been in the minds of students from overseas for years" and that the plans finally crystallized in "the discussion in the Commission about a possible international center, international dormitory, or international institute on campus." Miss Ruth M. Adams, President of the College, has expressed "quite strong support" for the "World House" proposals, Miss Blake reported.

Question of Space

Mary Miao '72, President of the Foreign Student Association, Meera Coelho '72, Vice President, and Jennifer Lim '73, one of the foreign student dormitory counselors, sent a formal petition for the establishment of an international center to Miss Adams on September 25. Replying on her behalf, Philip M. Phibbs, Executive Vice President of the College, voiced approval of their plans, pending location of potential space on campus for the center.

Meanwhile the Commission at its August meeting also raised the question of available space in discussing suggestions arising from a meeting it had called last spring to ask students and faculty involved in foreign study for their ideas. The Commission further considered Miss Blake's proposal "for an international center of all-Welles-

ley activity," which appeared in a memorandum issued on July 14.

"International Dimension"

In this memorandum and a later one dated September 29 Miss Blake offered several of her own ideas and those of Nicholas Linfield, assistant professor of English, and Miss Sheila K. Dickison, instructor in Greek and Latin, for the form a "World House" should take. Concerning space for such a center, Miss Blake brought up the possibility of using a society house presently owned by one of the groups that is now considering dissolving.

Regardless of the exact location of the center, Miss Blake recommended its establishment as a sign of encouragement for "the international dimension of education" at Wellesley. She also envisioned the proposed "World House" as "another extension of Schneider . . . another meeting place" for such international organizations as S.I.C., C.I.R.U.N.A., A.I.E.S.E.C., Proyecto Amistad, the A.F.S. Committee, the Foreign Student Association, the Chinese Students' Association and the language clubs.

"Other Views"

"We desperately need other views," Miss Blake said, adding that often foreign students' views

are "not very well received" at Wellesley. She emphasized that the College must "begin to break out of this really very culture-bound education" by recognizing that it must develop an international viewpoint.

Miss Blake proposed a "World House" as a social and recreational center for international activities, as well as some more intellectual programs. Various suggestions for such a center have mentioned facilities for cooking foreign foods, listening and dancing to music from abroad, reading books and magazines in foreign languages, viewing films from other countries, and discussing topics of international concern.

While Miss Blake visualized a place where a foreign student "can get away from this engulfing American way of life," she stressed that a "World House" should be "not just a haven but an international center." To accomplish this purpose she recommended "programs which are of real interest to the community as a whole" and "seminars and other academically-oriented activities to bring together all students, both American and foreign, interested in sharing in a truly international education at Wellesley.

more feedback

(Continued from page 2)

proach.

Mrs. Heckler did vote against the Lincoln-Dickey dam, as did a majority of the New England Congressional delegation. This project would have cost 500 to 800 million dollars, yet would have supplied only 6/10 of one per cent of New England's power needs. It would have been located 400 miles from southern New England, and the transmission lines alone would have cost more than the entire Northfield Mountain project, presently under construction in Massachusetts, which will provide 20% more power. Incidentally, the Lincoln-Dickey dam was also opposed by conservation groups; the flooding caused by the dam would have created a huge wasteland.

Finally, on the issue of war, which Mr. Yaffe has made the focus of his campaign, Mrs. Heckler favors withdrawal of our troops from Southeast Asia at the earliest possible date. She voted for the Leggett amendment, which would have made use of troops in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand subject to Congressional consent. She voted against expansion of the ABM system, and also voted against the SST.

To quote this article, "Mrs. Heckler stated that she supported the President and would never under any circumstances meet with a peace group or attend a moratorium rally. She further stated that she would not even consider discussing the war with her constituents." Let it be known that during last spring's strike, Mrs. Heckler met with thousands of students who went to Washington. No one was turned away from her office. She is willing to meet with anyone on a rational basis.

"Rational" is hardly the word I would use to describe Miss Pryor's rather desperate attempt to discredit Mrs. Heckler by making vague and unfounded charges. Her preoccupation with criticizing Mrs. Heckler suggests a lack of positive things to say about Mr. Yaffe. It seems to me that stressing Mr. Yaffe's positive aspects would be a more successful way to gain support and campaign help for him than making an irresponsible attack on his opponent.

In conclusion let me urge anyone who would like to find out more about Mrs. Heckler to contact me at 235-4576.

Sincerely yours,
Betsy Greene '71

(Ed. note: News accepts no responsibility for inaccurate facts in "Yaffe Seeks Student Help." The article was submitted by a student unconnected with the News staff and News assumed her facts were correct. We apologize, however, for printing her factual errors and appreciate your setting the record straight.)

Police Tactics

To the editor:

Two weeks ago, on September 24th, newspapers gave banner headlines to Boston Police Commissioner McNamara's statement that the bank robbery and the killing of Boston patrolman Schroeder were committed by a "revolutionary student group." By continuing, day after day, to fan the idea that radical and even liberal college students are involved in terrorism, the press and the police are acting to generate a climate of fear to try to discredit the student movement in the eyes of the rest of the American people and to divert attention from growing problems at home.

In the Boston area, there have been student anti-war actions, e.g. against ROTC and war research at various universities, demonstrations against racist hiring practices, firings, and murders, and militantly pro-worker actions, e.g. refusal to allow G.E. recruiters on campuses during the strike. But

throughout, the radical student movement has come out overwhelmingly against terrorist tactics.

Nothing has been proved so far against the people who are receiving a "trial by press," and contrary to the allegations made by Commissioner McNamara, none of the three ex-convicts on whose testimony all the stories are based has any revolutionary background. Bond, for example, who claims revolutionary leadership, was thrown out of SDS meetings at Brandeis by students who believed he was a police agent, because of the inconsistency of his racist and pro-war views with his posing as a revolutionary instigator.

In several of the handful of cases in which small groups of people have been arrested with dynamite, the leader of the group has turned out to be a policeman. For example, in the Statue of Liberty bombing plot, the person who bought the dynamite and organized the group was a New York policeman. A notorious case, reported recently in the New York Times, was that of "Tommy-the-Traveler," another policeman who posed as an "SDS regional traveller," and tried to get two students to buy dynamite. It is plausible that the present case is another example of police actions to instigate illegal acts in order to try to smear politically-oriented student groups.

The deep wrongs of our society — the war in Southeast Asia, the oppression of our non-white minority groups, low wages and bad working conditions of most workers (white as well as non-white) — these and other persistent (and indeed intrinsic) injustices are at the root of the agitation felt by students and other segments of the population. We should turn our attention to changing our society so as to eliminate the wrongs, and not be hoodwinked into attacking, hysterically, those who are agitated by their awareness of the injustices.

JOHN DANGIGEN

Associate Professor of Astronomy
Harvard University
JEROME LETVIN
Professor of Biology and Electrician Engineering
M.I.T.
HILARY PUTNUM
Professor of Philosophy
Harvard University
WILLIAM H. PINSON, JR.
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Univ. of Massachusetts
BERTRAM SCHARF
Professor of Psychology
Northeastern University
MARX W. WARTOFSKY
Chairman,
Dept. of Philosophy
Boston University
PHILIP MORRISON
Professor of Physics
M.I.T.

CHECK THE RECORD

The senior class has obtained an advance release of area candidates' answers to a questionnaire circulated by the League of Women Voters, soon to be published in the Boston Globe. It will be available for reference in the Library on the front table. Consult it for candidates' positions on issues.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION REGISTRATION FOR SEASON 2 NOVEMBER 2, 1970

Students with difficult schedules may register Oct. 19-23 with their Physical Education Advisor. Application and approval of Independent Physical Education must be completed by Oct. 23. Due to student request — Recreation Leadership will be offered Season 2 as well as Season 3. Interested students call Ex. 422.

Why Are Prophets Needed Today?

A prophet is somebody who is close to God, who seeks spiritual solutions to world problems, who leads the people to them.

Joseph G. Heard of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship thinks we need some prophets today. Hear him tell what it takes to become one in a talk entitled

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(R)

Schneider College Center Dedicated Last Evening

Over 500 members of the Wellesley College community attended the dedication of the Schneider College Center last night. In the presence of trustees, administrators, staff, faculty and students, the Center was officially opened and named for Robert J. Schneider, vice-president and business manager of the College from 1956 until 1970. A resident of the Town of Wellesley for 14 years, Mr. Schneider was instrumental in developing plans for the Center.

Silver shears, inscribed with the initials of both Mr. and Mrs. Schneider to cut the Wellesley-blue ribbon to signify the official opening. The shears were presented to Mrs. Schneider as a memento of the occasion. She also received an album containing letters from College officials and business associates of Mr. Schneider and photographs of the Center as it progressed from its early construction. Trustees, alumnae, staff, faculty, students and friends contributed toward the Center.

Dedication Ceremonies

Speaking briefly at the dedication were Ruth M. Adams, President of the College, and Page Talbott '71, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Schneider College Center. The program included chamber music by a trio comprised of Audley Green, harpsichord; Laurel Santmire, flute; and Eva Linfield, recorder, wives of faculty members at Wellesley. Also per-

forming were the Tupelos, under the direction of Janice Kleeman '71 and the WCTU's, under the direction of Marilyn Jenkins '72. Guests wandered throughout the Center during the musical portion of the program and Mrs. Schneider received informally in the Center's MIT Lounge.

The newly designed Center was once the Music Hall, built in 1904 as an addition to Billings Hall. The latter, erected in 1880, is the oldest building on the campus. For the new Center, the Music Hall was literally scooped out and replaced with airy staircase, a stage, and four levels of balconies and alcoves surrounding a brick-floored dining area open to the building's Gothic ceiling, the whole supported by the original beams.

Available to all members of the College community for meetings, relaxation and special events, the Center also contains a kitchen and cafeteria. Vibrant colors are used in all the furnishings which include large, bright blue and green pillows to be moved about for informal comfort. In addition to the new Center, Billings Hall has undergone extensive renovations to provide offices for all student organizations on campus.

A photograph of Mr. Schneider is in the area which links Billings Hall with the Center. The linking area contains the Center's business offices, a ticket office, bulletin boards, and telephones.

The Center's architect, Donald

Gillespie of Boston; the interior designer, Dewey Hodgson, also of Boston; and contractor Allan S. Tait of Belmont were present at the dedication ceremony. Mrs. David A. Fedo is director of the Schneider College Center which, now dedicated, is ready to serve as the long-awaited student center.

OCTOBER 31 MORATORIUM

Local peace groups, unconvinced by President Nixon's peace proposals, continued with plans for a gigantic protest march and rally at the Boston Common on Sat., Oct. 31, at 1:00 pm. (October 31 has been designated as International Peace Action Day, and marches and rallies against the Vietnam war are scheduled in over 30 American cities and in Europe on this day.)

Marilyn Levin, Coordinator of the Boston demonstration, stated, "It was the growing pressure from the anti-war forces in this country and the massive protest demonstrations, like last October's Moratorium and the May student strikes around the Cambodian invasion, that impelled President Nixon to make peace gestures at this time. He knows the majority of Americans are against the war and is responding to the anti-war sentiment prior to the Congressional elections. But we've heard peace promises before, and the war has continued and even escalated. We know that the war is not over until every American soldier has been brought home from Southeast Asia. The pressure must be kept on and increased until our goal is accomplished. Our task will be to organize the massive anti-war opposition to participate in a peaceful, organized and disciplined fashion in the nationally coordinated anti-war demonstrations scheduled for October 31, and to win a vote for "C" (immediate withdrawal) in the Massachusetts referendum on the war."

The Greater Boston Peace Action Coalition, a united effort of more than a dozen local peace groups, including active duty GIs and veterans, labor unions, and student and community groups, is presently hard at work inviting speakers and entertainment for the rally and coordinating plans for marches to the Boston Common from college campuses and high schools in the Cambridge, Boston area.

To date, the speakers include a Boston City Councilman, a trade union official, and a socialist candidate for public office. Additional speakers being contacted include representatives from the women's liberation movement and the Black community. An open invitation has been extended to all public officials and candidates to lead off the march. Proposition Theatre, as well as other theatre groups and rock bands will provide entertainment. Following the rally, at 5:30 p.m. the Episcopal Peace Fellowship will provide refreshments and a folk mass at St. Paul's Cathedral, 136 Tremont St., near the Boston Common.

mind expansions

(CPS) (QUOTE OF THE DAY) — "The Vietnamese lack the ability to conduct war by themselves or to govern themselves." — Richard Nixon, April 16, 1954.

WASHINGTON (CPS) — A total of 840,057 people have died in the US-Asian War, not including losses among Southeast Asian civilians and troops in Laos and Cambodia according to the current U. S. Department of Defense figures. American lives lost in the Southeast Asian conflict number 43,674 "resulting from action from hostile forces," and 8,554 from other war-related causes. Saigon government casualties are listed at 114,544, in addition to 4,096 among American allied forces. The Defense Department claims that the North and the NLF have lost 671,742 soldiers since the death count began in January, 1961.

SAIGON — (CPS) — The South Vietnamese government has decreed that it will bar all long-haired foreign men from entering the country, because it would "be a bad example for our boys," according to a spokesman. "Those who are already here will soon receive advice not to be such a bad example to our younger boys," and implied that the government would expel those who refused to comply.

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The U. S. Patent Office has given the go-ahead to a competition for commercial trademark rights to the peace symbol. Two companies, the Intercontinent Shoe Corporation of New York and LUV, Inc. are bidding for exclusive rights to the internationally used symbol, the upsidedown "Y" in a circle with a bar extending through the fork of the "Y". The sign originated from the semaphore code for Nuclear Disarmament — ND — and was first used in Britain during the ban-the-bomb demonstrations in the late fifties. The trademark would not prohibit use of the peace sign, except in a brandname for marketable goods.

(CPS) — The first student demonstrations and possible violence on state colleges and universities in the west are likely to result from revisions in student conduct codes designed to quell student uprisings. This is the feeling of most student leaders from New Mexico to Washington, where the governing boards of state institutions in each state have neither revised or replaced old conduct codes to add more stringent clauses against political activism on campus. "These repressive codes," according to one student leader, "are likely to stir students up, rather than quiet them down." The new codes, written without or with minimal student involvement, came in response to public anger generated by campus disorders last spring on various campuses. Many apply to campuses which have never gone through student disruptions. In Oregon and Washington, two very similar codes of student and faculty conduct have been decreed by the respective governing boards of those states. Detailing clauses under which student may be suspended or expelled or a faculty member may be fired, they deal with possession of firearms, physical abuse of people or property, connected with the institution, possession of drugs, and other offenses which would generally be handled in civil courts. But both codes contain incitement clauses, and these are what students are objecting to. The Washington code states that members of the University staff or students may be suspended for "intentionally inciting other to engage immediately in any of the conduct prohibited herein, which incitement leads directly to such conduct." The first clause of both of these codes list as a violation obstruction or disruption of normal teaching or research, or other lawful activities of the institution. Conceivably, under these rules, a professor could be fired for telling his own students not to come to class during a strike or moratorium. An editorial in the New Mexico Lobo commented, "The Regents have given the president the power to create additional machinery which will allow the Standards Committee to be replaced by kangaroo courts whenever the president doesn't like the decisions of that committee." The Regents were prompted to this move by cases last year when the Standards Committee suspended sentences for two students charged with disrupting a speech by Sen. Strom Thurmond. Traditional campus panels to hear charges of misconduct against students have been abolished by the California State Colleges.

CAMBRIDGE — When you drive into Cambridge, beware of parking in any of Harvard's 71 parking lots. The Harvard Parking Office has hired five meter-maids called officially, "parking monitors" to put tickets on unauthorized vehicles.

BYRN MAWR, PA. — Kate Millett, author of the book, *Sexual Politics*, is teaching a sociology course at Bryn Mawr this term.

House Security Committee Issues SDS History Study

(Ed. note: The following is a House Committee on Internal Security news release.)

The House Committee on Internal Security issued a 175-page special report entitled "Anatomy of a Revolutionary Movement: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY," a comprehensive study of the ten-year history of SDS from 1960-1970 on Oct. 9, 1970.

Committee Chairman Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.) noted, in a Foreword to the publication:

"The most successful student movement of the radical left in the United States so far in this 20th century has been that of SDS — Students for a Democratic Society. "It was conceived in a climate of commitment involving many young Americans, white and black, at the end of a dramatic but frequently frustrating decade of efforts toward racial integration — the 1950s.

But, said Congressman Ichord, "to play upon the title of a now old Broadway show, 'Success Spoiled SDS'. The very ingredients that made it grow became the seeds of its undoing. . .

"...The factionalism of SDS came to a boil at the organization's June convention in 1969 and with vehemence and vituperation erupted into splinter groups, inviting critical observers and previously sympathetic New Left spokesmen outside SDS to conclude that, as a viable organization entity, SDS had died as the decade ended."

At peak strength, SDS commanded a membership of perhaps 40,000 in the mid-1960s. Today, the remnants of SDS are seemingly rootless and splintered. Some 200 of the SDS hard core have gone underground as a terrorist revolutionary movement known as the Weatherman faction.

Material forming the basis of the report was obtained from extensive public hearings conducted by the House Committee in 1969 under Chairman Ichord together

with exhaustive research into public source material compiled by the Committee staff.

The clinically objective report first examines the history of U. S. student movements back to 1905, the year when novelist Upton Sinclair and later, newspaper columnist Walter Lippman along with defense lawyer Clarence Darrow and writer Jack London founded the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. The seven-chapter study then traces the course of SDS from its inception in 1959 to its disintegration in 1969-70 and concludes with a chapter entitled "From Rags to Riches — Round Trip," an analysis of the ten year movement and the Committee's conclusions derived from the study.

TUFTS LECTURES

Engagements in the Tufts Lecture Series are open free to the public. They are held on Monday nights at 8 p.m. in Cohen Auditorium on the Medford campus.

The schedule:

October 26 — Early beat poet and author Allen Ginsberg.

November 16 — Russell Baker, syndicated columnist, The New York Times. Topic: "No Cause for Panic"

November 23 — Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). Topics: "Students in Politics"

January 11 — Debate between Columnist William Buckley, editor, The National Review, and Boston University Prof. Howard Zinn, spokesman for radical political action. Topic: "Is There a Choice Between Reform and Revolution?"

January 26 — Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.). Topic: "Do We Have a Foreign Policy?"

March 15 — Existential psychologist Rollo May, author, best-selling book, *Love and Will*. Topic: "Love and the Cultural Revolution."

Speaking engagements to be announced: Anthropologist Margaret Mead; New Left leader and author Carl Oglesby, and Jonathan Kozol, author of *Death at an Early Age*.



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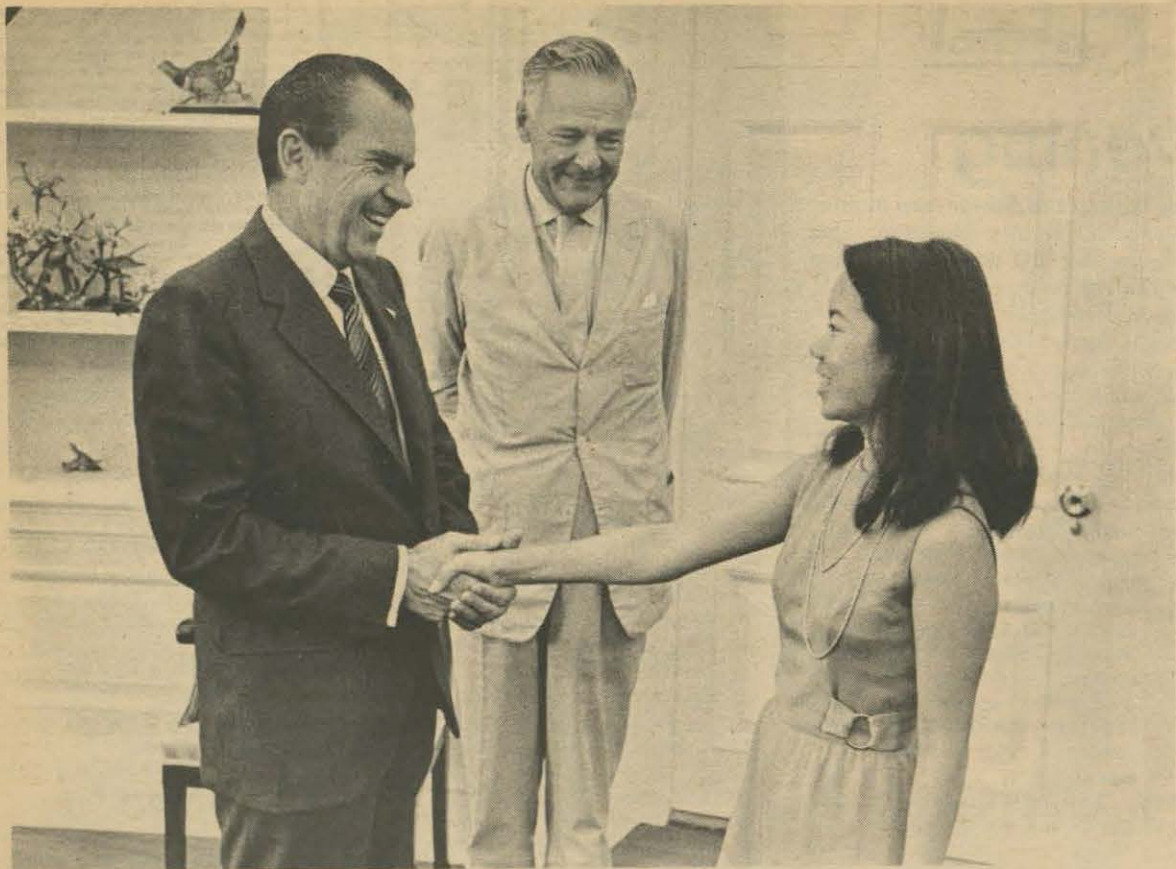
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Official White House Photo
Susie A. Chan '71, is shown being congratulated by President Richard M. Nixon upon her appointment to the President's Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, as Commission Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge looks on. The President created the Commission in response to a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly inviting all Member States of the U.N. to take note of the twenty-fifth anniversary and to formulate such plans and programs as seem to them appropriate for promoting the United Nations' objectives. The Commission is charged, in consultation with the Secretary of State, with identifying those matters of primary importance to the effectiveness of the U.N. and to the U.S. participation in that organization. The Commission is expected to suggest new initiatives which would be appropriate during the anniversary year and to prepare recommendations for the President on U.S. policies relating to the United Nations. The Commission is comprised of 50 members, five of whom are students.

Campus Reporters for Metropolitan Dailies Needed:
Suzanne Gordon, Director of College Information Services, Would Like to Talk to Those Interested in Being "Stringers" for Metropolitan Dailies
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MARCH AGAINST DRUGS

On Sun., Oct. 18, the City of Boston's Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse will sponsor a "March Against Drugs" to raise funds for several neighborhood-based drug action groups. Participants will walk a 24 mile circular route through the city, beginning at City Hall and ending on the Boston Common. Prior to the day of the March, each marcher obtains sponsors who pledge to contribute specified amounts for each mile completed by that person. A marcher who completes the entire 24-mile route would raise \$2.40 from a sponsor at 10¢ per mile, \$6.00 at 25¢ per mile, etc. If the marcher completes less than 24 miles, the contributions from his sponsors are reduced accordingly. Each marcher is encouraged to obtain as many sponsors as he can, thus raising the total value of his contribution per mile.

If you would like to march or sponsor a marcher, call 722-4530, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

PLEASE COMPLY

All letters, articles, boxes, releases, and notices submitted to News for publication should comply with the following requirements: All copy must be typed, double spaced and submitted with a carbon. Margins should be set at 10 and 80 (a 70 space line). If copy is not received in this form by Monday noon prior to publication on Thursday, it may not appear in News. All letters must be signed and as brief as possible. News reserves the right to publish only letters representative of different viewpoints and may not print all letters it receives.

REGIONAL COUNCIL SCHEDULE

October 19 and 20 Dallas
October 22 and 23 Chicago
October 26 and 27 Trenton, N.J.
October 29 and 30 Greenwich, Conn.
November 4 and 5 Washington, D. C.
November 9 and 10 Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Adams is scheduled to speak at each Council.

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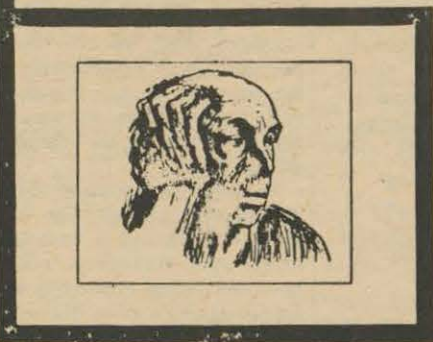
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